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# **BHAGAVAD GITA**

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## **DHYANA SLOKAS**

**BY**

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## Summary

### 4 Namaskaras (9 Verses)

#### Gita

- 2 Verses
- Verse 1, 4
- Personified as universal mother.

#### Mahabharata

- 7<sup>th</sup> Verse
- Integral part

#### Vyasacharya

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Verse
- Author of Mahabharatha.

#### Krishna

- Verse 3, 5, 6, 8, 9
- Taught Gita to Arjuna.

## Topic 1 :

### Gita Namaskar :

#### a) Verse 1 :

ॐ पार्थाय प्रतिबोधितां भगवता नारायणेन स्वयम्  
व्यासेन ग्रथितां पुराणमुनिना मध्ये महाभारतम् ।  
अद्वैतामृतवर्षिणीं भगवतीमष्टादशाध्यायिनीं-  
अम्ब त्वामनुसन्दधामि भगवद्गीते भवद्वेषिणीम् ॥१॥

*om pārthāya pratibodhitām bhagavatā nārāyaṇena svayam  
vyāsena grathitām purāṇamuninā madhye mahābhāratam,  
advaitāmṛtavarṣiṇīm bhagavatīmaṣṭādaśādhyaīnīm-  
amba tvāmanusandadhāmi bhagavadgīte bhavadveṣiṇīm. (1)*

Om, O! Bhagavad-gita, withi which Partha (Arjuna) was enlightened by the Lord Narayana Himself and which was incorporated in the Mahabharata by the ancient sage Vyasa, the divine Mother, who is perennially showering the nectarine philosophy of advaita in the form of eighteen chapters, upon Thee, O! blessed Mother, I constantly meditate. You are - the sure antidote to the rocing experience of change - the destroyer of samsara (rebirth). [Dhyana Sloka 1]

- Bhagavad Gita is the essence of 4 Vedas.
- Author of Dhyana Sloka :  
Madhusudhana Sarasvathi.

#### i) Parthaya Pratiboditham :

- Systematically taught to Partha – Arjuna.

#### ii) Bhagavata narayanena :

- Lord narayana, Adhi guru who took incarnation as Sri Krishna.

### iii) Puranamuninam :

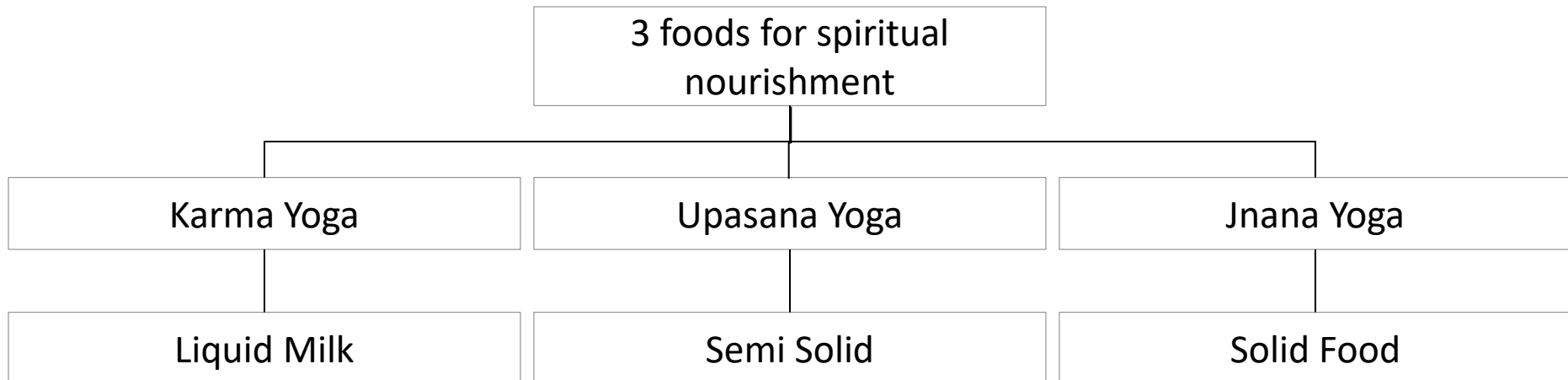
- Vyasa wrote 18 Puranas, and 18 Upapuranas in the middle of Mahabharata.

### iv) Advaita Amritha Varsinim :

- Central teaching of Gita is the knowledge of the ultimate reality behind the Jeeva, Jagat and Iswara.
- Water is tatvam behind wave and ocean, similarly the reality is behind Jiva, Jagat, Ishvara.
- This knowledge of nondual truth is Amritham, it gives happiness and leads to immortality, freedom from fear of death and insecurity.

### v) Anusandadhmi :

- I meditate upon loving mother Bhagavathi, Sarasvathi Devi who is to feed me with the milk of wisdom.



## vi) Bhavadvesinim :

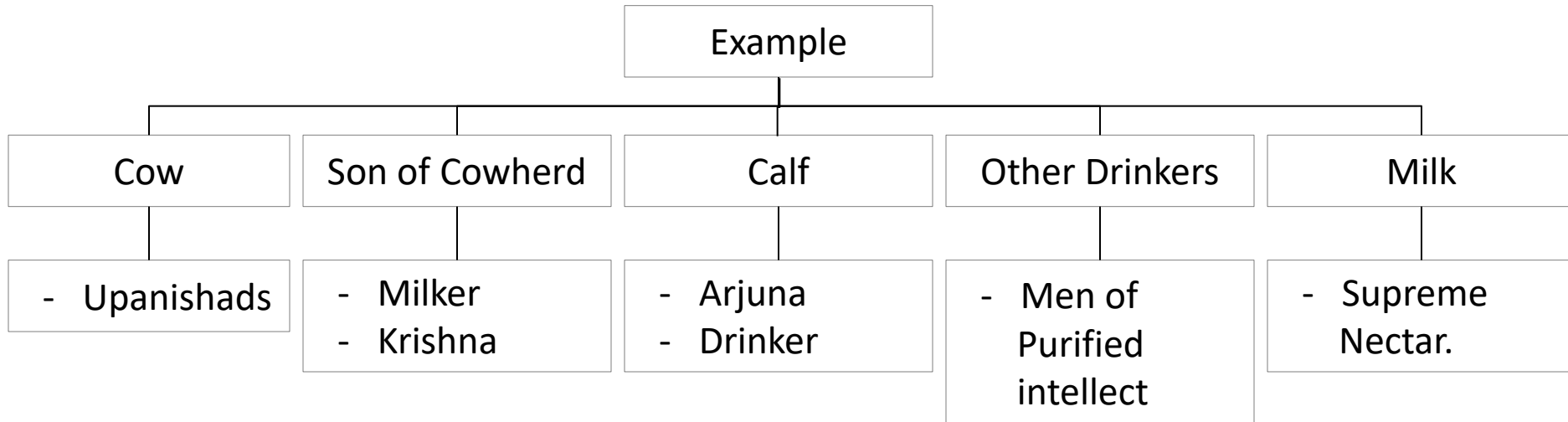
- Destroyer of birth, medicine for Bava Samsara Roga, emotional self dissatisfaction.
- Gita teaches us to be Atmanyeva Atmana Tushtaha, remain satisfied in Atma.
- We do anything not for satisfaction, but with satisfaction, this is called Moksha, liberation.
- For this, we do Parayanam of Gita, Rudram, Purusa Suktam, Vishnu Sahasranamam.

## b) Verse 4 :

सर्वोपनिषदो गावो दोग्धा गोपालनन्दनः ।  
पार्थो वत्सः सुधीर्भोक्ता दुग्धं गीतामृतं महत् ॥४॥

*sarvopaniṣado gāvo dogdhā gopālanandanah,  
pārtho vatsaḥ sudhīrbhoktā dugdham gītāmṛtam mahat. (4)*

All the Upanishads are the cows, the son of the cowherd namely Krsna, is the milkman, Partha is the calf, men of purified intellect are the enjoyers, and the supreme nectar of the Gita is the milk. [Dhyana Sloka 4]



## Topic 2 :

### Mahabarata Namaskar :

#### a) Verse 7 :

पाराशर्यवचः सरोजममलं गीतार्थगन्धोत्कटं  
नानाख्यानककेसरं हरिकथासम्बोधनाबोधितम् ।  
लोके सज्जनषट्पदैरहरहः पेपीयमानं मुदा  
भूयाद्भारतपङ्कजं कलिमलप्रध्वंसि नः श्रेयसे ॥७॥

*pārāśaryavacaḥ sarojamamalam gītārthagandhotkaṭam  
nānākhyānakakesaram harikathāsambodhanābodhitam,  
loke sajjanaṣaṭpadairaharahaḥ pepīyamānam mudā  
bhūyādbhāratapaṅkajam kalimalapradhvamsi naḥ śreyase. (7)*

May the spotless lotus of the Mahabharata, born in the waters of the words of the son of Parasara (i.e. Vyasa), having its sweet and pleasant fragrance of the true significance of Gita, with many narratives as its inner soft petals, fully blossomed by the stories of hari, and joyously drunk day after day by the six-footed (honeybees) in the form of the good and pure men of the world, be productive of the supreme good to us who are eager to destroy and safely come out of the inner imperfections of the Iron Age. [Dhyana Sloka 7]

#### i) Bharata Pankajam :

- Mahabarata is compared to a big lotus.
- Wisdom of Gita is like the sweet fragrance.

#### ii) Kalimala Pradhvamsinah :

- Destroyer of Kali for the supreme good, Dharma Sastram.

### Topic 3 :

### Vyasacharya Namaskara :

### Verse 2 :

नमोऽस्तु ते व्यास विशालबुद्धे  
फुल्लारविन्दायतपत्रनेत्र ।  
येन त्वया भारततैलपूर्णः  
प्रज्वालितो ज्ञानमयः प्रदीपः ॥२॥

*namo'stu te vyāsa viśālabuddhe  
phullāravindāyatapatranetra,  
yena tvayā bhāratatāilapūrṇaḥ  
prajvālito jñānamayaḥ pradīpaḥ. (2)*

Salutations unto Thee, O Vyasa! of mighty intellect, who has eyes like the petals of a full-blown lotus, by whom was lighted the lamp of Knowledge filled with the Mahabharata oil. [Dhyana Sloka 2]

- Vyasa collected and compiled the teaching in Mahabharatha.

#### i) Krishna Dwapayan :

- Original name of Vyasa.
- Vyasa = Vi + As.  
= To classify.
- One who classified the Vedas into Rig, Yajur, Sama, Atharvana.

#### ii) Visalabuddhe :

- Who has vast knowledge, or generous mind to spread the knowledge, compassionate.



### **iii) Pulla – Aravinda :**

- Fully blossomed lotus.

### **iv) Yena Tvaya – Jnanamaya :**

- Wisdom compared to a huge lamp of knowledge, destroying darkness of self ignorance and illumining the Atma the object in front.
- To reach the destination of happiness and freedom, the Journey requires the lamp of wisdom to illumine the pathway.
- Vyasacharya is switching on the Gita lamp.

## Topic 4 :

### a) Verse 3 :

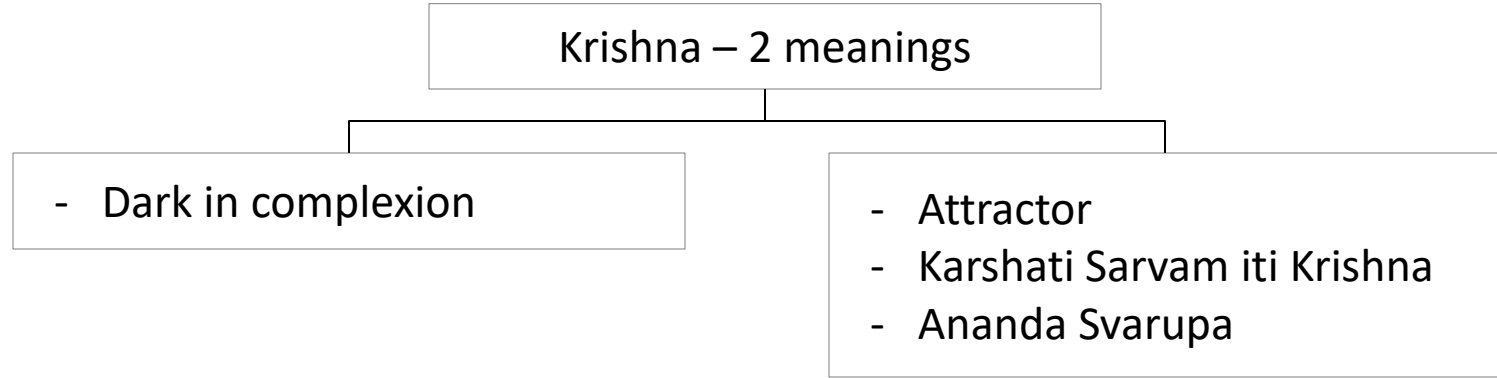
प्रपन्नपारिजाताय तोत्रवेत्रैकपाणये ।  
ज्ञानमुद्राय कृष्णाय गीतामृतदुहे नमः ॥३॥

*prapannapārijātāya totravetraikapāṇaye,  
jñānamudrāya kṛṣṇāya gītāmṛtaduhe namaḥ. (3)*

Salutations to Krsna who is a tree of fulfilment (Parijata or Kalpataru) - the bestower of all desires to all those who totally surrender to Him, who has milked the Gita nectar, the holder of jnanamudra, the wielder of the cane in one hand with which He drives home the herd of cattle under His protection. [Dhyana Sloka 3]

### i) Krsnaya Namah :

- Salutations to Sri Krishna.



### ii) Prapanna Parijathaya :

- Celestial trees in heaven, born when the ocean was churned, will grant your wishes.
- Teaches how to reach our goals of Artha, kama, Dharma and Moksha.

### iii) Totra Vetra Eka Panaye :

- Lord Krishna seated in the drivers seat of Chariot, holding whip-cane in hand.
- Other hand holding Chinmudra – Atma Jnana Mudra.



Index Finger	Three Middle Fingers	Angustah Thumb
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Jivatma</li><li>- Ego</li><li>- Suffering</li><li>- Separates from 3 fold bodies.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 3 Avasthas</li><li>- 3 Gunas</li><li>- 3 Sarirams</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Joins Paramatma</li><li>- Own Higher Nature.</li><li>- Avasta Traya Sakshi.</li><li>- Panchakosha vilakshana.</li><li>- Sthula, Sukshma, Karana Vyathirikthaha.</li><li>- Sat Chit Ananda Rupa.</li><li>- Adharam.</li></ul>

- All 4 fingers can function only with the support of the thumb.
- Aikyam when Jivatma – Paramatma join index finger touches thumb, it becomes a circle.
- Circle has no beginning nor end, is Purnah, Sweet.
- To that milker of Vedas, Krishna, I give my Namaskar.

#### b) Verse 5 :

वसुदेवसुतं देवं कंसचाणूरमर्दनम् ।  
देवकीपरमानन्दं कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम् ॥५॥

*vasudevasutam devam kamsacāṇūramardanam,  
devakīparamānandam kṛṣṇam vande jagadgurum. (5)*

I salute Lord Krsna, the teacher of the universe, the divine son of Vasudeva, the destroyer of Kamsa and Canura, the supreme joy of Devaki. [Dhyana Sloka 5]

- I salute Lord Krishna, the world teacher, the son of Vasudeva, the destroyer of Kamsa and Chanura, the supreme bliss of Devaki.
- Krishna gave Joy to his Parents.
- Destroyed Adharmic people and protected Dharmic people.
- Personally taught Arjuna and Udhava.
- To such Krishna I give my Salutation.

### c) Verse 6 :

भीष्मद्रोणतटा जयद्रथजला गान्धारनीलोत्पला  
शल्यग्राहवती कृपेण वहनी कर्णेन वेलाकुला ।  
अश्वत्थामविकर्णघोरमकरा दुर्योधनावर्तिनी  
सोत्तीर्णा खलु पाण्डवै रणनदी कैवर्तकः केशवः ॥६॥

*bhīṣmadroṇataṭā jayadrathajalā gāndhāranīlotpalā  
śalyagrāhavatī kṛpeṇa vahanī karṇena velākulā,  
aśvatthāmavikarṇaghoramakarā duryodhanāvartinī  
sottīrṇā khalu pāṇḍavai raṇanadī kaivartakaḥ keśavaḥ. (6)*

The river of battle - with Bhishma and Drona, as its banks; with Jayadratha, as its waters; with the king of Gandhara, as the blue water-lily; Salya as the shark; Krpa as the current; Karna as the breaker; Asvathama and Vikarna as the terrible crocodiles; Duryodhana as the whirlpool in it - was indeed crossed over by the Pandavas with Kesava as the ferryman.  
[Dhyana Sloka 6]

#### i) Lord is Aapad Bandhava :

- Helps in crisis.
- With Lords grace, Duryodhana defeated.
- War compared to flood; 2 Banks Bhishma and Drona.

#### ii) Gandhara Nila Utpala :

- If a person gets trapped in dark rocks, he will be killed.
- Karna – huge waves, Asvatthama and Vikarna – huge water.
- Krishna is the boatman who helps Arjuna to cross the ocean.
- Bhagavan is the only person who can help us in crisis.

#### d) Verse 8 :

मूकं करोति वाचालं पङ्गुं लङ्घयते गिरिम् ।  
यत्कृपा तमहं वन्दे परमानन्दमाधवम् ॥८॥

*mūkam karoti vācālam paṅgum laṅghayate girim,  
yatkrpā tamahaṁ vande paramānandamādhavam. (8)*

I salute that supreme Bliss, Madhava, whose grace renders the mute eloquent and makes the cripple scale mountains.  
[Dhyana Sloka 8]

- I salute that Madhava, the source of supreme bliss, whose grace makes the dumb eloquent and the cripple climb and cross the mountains.
- With lords grace we can cross the 6 evils – Kama, Krodha, Lobha, Mohah Matcharyam and get Moksha.

#### e) Verse 9 :

यं ब्रह्मा वरुणेन्द्ररुद्रमरुतः स्तुन्वन्ति दिव्यैः स्तवैः  
वेदैः साङ्गपदक्रमोपनिषदैर्गायन्ति यं सामगाः ।  
ध्यानावस्थित तद्गतेन मनसा पश्यन्ति यं योगिनो  
यस्यान्तं न विदुः सुरासुरगणाः देवाय तस्मै नमः ॥९॥

*yaṁ brahmā varuṇendrarudramarutaḥ stunvanti divyaiḥ stavaiḥ  
vedaiḥ sāṅgapadakramopaniṣadairgāyanti yaṁ sāmagaḥ,  
dhyānāvasthita tadgatena manasā paśyanti yaṁ yogino  
yasyāntam na viduḥ surāsuraṅgaṇāḥ devāya tasmai namaḥ. (9)*

Salutations to that Godhead whom the Creator Brahma, Lord Varuna, Lord Indra, Lord Rudra and the Lord of the Marutas invoke with their divine hymns; whom the singers of Sama songs invoke through their correct and appropriate chantings, whom the yogis realise with minds absorbed in the goal of their contemplation through perfect meditation and whose limits are not known even to the denizens of the heavens or to the asuras of the nether kingdom. [Dhyana Sloka 9]

- Salutations to that God whom Brahma, Varuna, Indra, Rudra, Maruts praise with divine hymns. Humans glorify God in 4 Vedas.
- Real God not a person because as an individual, he will be limited in dimension.
- He is Anadi, Anantha, all pervading, formless. To such a god is my Salutation.